

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR

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SUBJECT Chemical and Bacteriological Factories

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1. The center of the chemical warfare industry in the Soviet Union is the Institute of Scientific Research (Nauchno-Issledovatel'ski Institut No. 12) (NII-42). The Institute supervises the production of all poison gas and bacteriological warfare preparations for the entire nation. The chemical warfare industry is under the control of the MGB (sic), as is the atomic energy research project.
2. There are 76 chemical factories and bacteriological laboratories in the Soviet Union. The best known among these are the following:
  - a. The Okhtenski chemical works located near Leningrad at the Kuibyshev railroad station. Lewisite, phosgene, and diphosgene are produced here.
  - b. The Sinava (sic, possibly Stkhava) chemical works located 15 kilometers from the Volsk (52-03N, 47-54E) railroad station. Prichepnavskaya is the name of the station which is utilized for the transport of the production from this factory. Poison gases are manufactured here and research work in the field of bacteriological warfare is undertaken in the factory's laboratories. Allegedly, bombs are filled with "bacteriological preparations" at this site.
  - c. The Kislovodsk chemical works located in the Dzauzhnikau (Ordzhonikidze, 43-00N, 44-40E) military area. The plant produces poison gas. The railroad station used by the factory is known as the Minutka station.
  - d. Near the town of Ashkhabad (37-57N, 58-23E), not far from the Iranian border, and three kilometers from the railroad line toward Kaljuge (sic), there is a chemical plant combined with a bacteriological laboratory. There is an uninhabited area 500 kilometers (sic) long near Ashkhabad, where the chemical and bacteriological products are tested.
  - e. The Voroshilov combine, near the city of Berezniki (59-23N, 56-45E) in the Molotov military area, is located between the Kama River and the Vazlskan railroad station. The Gorlovka chemical combine at Ufa (54-43N, 55-58E) and the Stalinogorski chemical works have also been transferred to this region. The Soviets allegedly plan to evacuate the inhabitants from a 100 kilometer-deep zone in this region, which will be as the "death zone".

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- f. The Irkutsk chemical combine located in the city of Irkutsk (52-16N, 104-20E) at Military Post No. 504. It produces lewisite.
  - g. The Baturin chemical and bacteriological combine located three kilometers from the town of Ivanovo (57-00N, 40-59E) near the Uvod River. There are underground installations and in September 1949 an anti-Communist movement (sic) sabotaged these underground installations with explosives.
  - h. The Raketa factory for the production of rockets and "flying bombs" located near the city of Kemerovo (55-20N, 85-05E) in the military area of Novosibirsk. The factory is at Military Post No. 392\* and is situated near the Tom River and has underground installations and stores.
  - i. The Frunze Institute located in Moscow on Dargomilskova Ulitsa (Street). The Military Post is No. 36. German specialists are doing research work here, and poison gases are manufactured at the plant.
  - j. The large Stalinogorsk (54-01N, 38-15E) (see also paragraph e) plant produces chlorine, phenol, yperite, phosgene, pyrophosphor, lewisite, and sinelit (sic). The factory has its own testing area.
  - k. The Kuibyshev chemical combine located at Voskresensk (55-19N, 38-42E) in the Moscow military area. All types of chemicals as well as poison gas antidotes for individual use are produced here.
3. There are 26 factories and combines that are producing poison gas antidotes and anti-bacteriological warfare products for defense against chemical and bacteriological warfare. The most important among these are as follows:
- a. The Yaroslavl (57-35N, 39-50E) factory in the Volga River city of the same name.
  - b. The Kaganovich factory in Moscow.
  - c. The Bakunzhirska (Bakunzhinska) Ulitsa gas mask factory.
  - d. The Moscow works.
  - e. The Moskvrecje works (sic, possibly Moskovreke, or Moskovreche).
  - f. The Kulinain factory in the city of the same name.
  - g. The Gaseta Industriya in the town of Tysva (58-07N, 57-47E).

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Comment: In the case of the Raketa factory the "Military Post No. 392" is the factory number. It is assumed, although impossible to verify, that this is the case in the other listings.

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